The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN Editor and Proprietr. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.**

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The North Carolinian.

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One door east of the Albemarle House.

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Rates of Advertising.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	¼ c.	½ c.	1 col.
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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY,

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the second Monday of April.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, noon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—George W. Cobb.

Commissioners—John Black, J. H. Zeigler, H. M. Fearing, Jos. Salomonsky, T. A. Commander.

Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—W. R. Gordon.
Clerk—O. Guirkin.
Constable—W. W. Graves.
Postmaster—D. C. Lippincott.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

CHEROKEE CHAPTER meets on first Friday night of each month.

First Congressional District.

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

First Judicial District.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare, Washington, Beaufort, Hertford and Bertie.

Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—C. W. Grandy, of Elizabeth City.

FARM AND HOME.

Poultry Notes.

Chickens are always healthier when they have plenty of sand and gravel about them.

Heavy fowls sometimes receive severe injuries in trying to fly down from high perches.

Any family can keep fowls on their premises without more trouble, at merely nominal cost.

The molting of fowls is but only a natural process with most animals in changing their summer coat for a winter one.

It will be well for those who are limited to a small garden to appropriate a portion of it to a grass plot for their fowls.

All kinds of feathered life seek the shade from the burning rays of the sun, and we should imitate nature by providing it in abundance.

When the poulterer discovers the appearance of disease in his flock, he must make an effort to stop it at once, and not leave them to their fate.

The best rule both as to the quantity and time is to give the fowls a good meal in the morning, and the second shortly before going to roost.

One great element of success in keeping poultry is undoubtedly a real interest in the work—a love for it—on the part of the owner or attendant.

Now is the time to carefully feed and tend your young cocks in order that they may be well developed and in good condition before cold weather sets in.

A box in which a trio of full-grown fowls is confined for a few days' journey need not be larger than twenty inches wide by eighteen inches high and deep.

Breeding stock should be kept up to the full measure of their natural vigor, but never forced beyond it.

One cannot reasonably expect to raise strong and healthy fowls if they are kept in a starved or neglected condition.

Recipes.

PICKLED PEACHES.—Nine pounds of peaches, three pounds of sugar and three quarts of good cider vinegar. Peel the peaches and stick two cloves in each peach, then put them with the sugar and vinegar in a porcelain lined kettle. Cook from five to ten minutes.

CREAM SHERBET.—Put the yolks of six eggs and a dessert spoonful of vanilla into two quarts of cream. Place on the fire in a stew-pan and let it come to a boil, then strain. Add three-fourths of a pound of loaf sugar and stir until dissolved. When cold set on ice or freeze as ice cream.

APPLE CREAM.—Peel and core five large apples; boil them in a little water till soft enough to press through a seive, sweeten, and beat with them the whites of five eggs. Serve with cream poured around them.

PRESERVED TOMATOES.—A pound of sugar to a pound of tomatoes. Take six pounds of each, the peel and juice of four lemons, and a quarter of a pound of ginger tied up in a bag. Boil very slowly for three hours.

Woodman, Fell that Tree.

Woodman, fell that tree,
Spare not a single bough;
In youth it harruped me
And I'll get even now.
'Twas my stern father's hand
That made it feel so hot.
And though you think it grand,
Woodman, spare it not.

The old familiar tree,
Whose branches were cut down
And spread all over me—
Woodman, hew it down!
Lay on thy vigorous stroke!
Cut out its earth bound ties;
Oh, slash that onery oak
That filled my soul with sighs.

When I, an idle boy,
Hookey often played,
In all my gushing joy
With Tom's two sisters strayed,
My mother caught me here;
My father pressed his hand--
Forgive this foolish tear
But don't let that oak stand.

My back would ache and sting,
My dear old woodman friend,
And here the blows did ring
As I was forced to bend.
Down with it, woodman, brave,
Leave not a single jot,
While I my old wounds lave—
Inflicted on this spot.

—*Keokuk Gate City.*

NICODEMUS DODGE.

When I was a boy in a printing office in Missouri, a loose-jointed, long-legged, tow-headed, jeans-clad, countrified cub of about sixteen lounged in one day, and without removing his hands from the depths of his trousers' pockets, or taking off his faded ruin of a slouch hat, whose broken brim hung limp and ragged about his ears like a bug eaten cabbage leaf, stared indifferently around, then leaning his hip against the editor's table, crossed his mighty brogans, aimed at a distant fly from a crevice in his upper teeth, laid him low, and said with composure:

"Wha's the boss?"

"I am the boss," said the editor, following this curious bit of architecture wonderingly along up to its clock face with his eye.

"Don't want anybody fur to learn the business, 'tain't likely?"

"Well, I don't know. Would you like to learn it?"

"Pap's so po' he can't run me no mo', so I want to get a show somers, if I can, 'tain't no difference what—I'm strong and hearty, and I don't turn my back on no kind of work, hard nur soft."

"Do you think you would like to learn the printing business?"

"Well, I don't re'ly k'yer a durn what I do learn, so's I git a chance fur to make my way. I'd jist as soon learn print'n's anything."

"Can you read?"

"Yes—middlin'."

"Write?"

"Well, I've seed people could lay over me thar."

"Cipher?"

"Not good enough to keep store, I don't reckon, but as fur as twelve times twelve I ain't noslouch. 'Tother side of that is what gits me."

"Where is your home?"

"I'm from old Shelby."

"What's your father's religious denomination?"

"Him? Oh, he's a blacksmith."

"No, no—I don't mean his trade. What's his religious denomination?"

"Oh—I didn't understand you befo'. He's a Freemason."

"No—no, you don't get my meaning yet What I mean is, does he belong to any church?"

"Now you're talkin'. Couldn't make out what your was trying to git through yo'head no way. B'long to a church! Why boss, he's been the pizinest kind of a Freewill Baptis' for forty years. They ain't no pizener ones'n he is. Mighty good man, pap is. Everybody says that. If they said any differunt they wouldn't sad it where I wus—not much they wouldn't."

"What is your own religion?"

"Well, boss, you've kind o' got me thar—and yit you hain't got me so mighty much nuther. I think 't if a feller he'ps another when he's in trouble, and don't cuss, and don't do any mean things, nor auth'n' he ain't no business to do, and don't spell the Savior's name with a little g, he ain't runnin' no resks—he's about as saift as if he b'longed to a church."

"But suppose he did spell it with a little g—what then?"

"Well, if he done it a-purpose, I reckon he wouldn't stand no chance—he oughtn't to have no chance, anyway, I'm most rotten certain 'bout that."

"What is your name?"

"Nicodemus Dodge."

"I think maybe you'll do, Nicodemus. We'll give you a trial, anyway."

"All right."

"When would you like to begin?"

"Now."

So, within ten minutes after we had first glimpsed this nondescript, he was one of us, and with his coat off and hard at it.

Beyond that end of our establishment which was furthest from the street was a deserted garden, pathless, and thickly grown with the gloomy and villianous "jimpson" weed and its common friend the stately sunflower. In the midst of this mournful spot was a decayed and aged little "frame" house with but one room, one window and no ceiling—it had been a smoke-house a generation before. Nicodemus was given this lonely and ghostly den as a bed-chamber.

The village smarties recognized a treasure in Nicodemus, right away—a butt to play jokes on. It was easy to see that he was inconceivably green and confiding. George Jones had the glory of perpetrating the first joke on him. He gave him a cigar with a fire-cracker in it, and winked to the crowd to come; the thing exploded presently and swept away the bulk of Nicodemus' eyebrows and eyelashes. He simply said:

"I consider them kind of seeg'yars dangersome," and seemed to suspect nothing. The next evening Nicodemus waylaid George and poured a bucket of ice water over him.

One day, while Nicodemus was in swimming, Tom McElroy "tied" his clothes. Nicodemus made a bonfire of Tom's by way of retaliation.

A third joke was played upon Nicodemus a day or two later—he walked up the middle aisle of the village church, Sunday night, with a staring handbill pinned upon his shoulders. The joker spent the rest of the night, after church, in the cellar of a deserted house, and Nicodemus sat on the cellar door till toward breakfast time, to make sure that the prisoner remembered that if any noise was made some rough treatment would be the consequence. The cellar had two feet of stagnant water in it, and was bottomed with six inches of soft mud.

But I wander from the point. It was the subject of skeletons that brought this boy back to my recollection. Before a long time had elapsed the village smarties began to feel an uncomfortable consciousness of not having made a very shining success out of their attempts on the simpleton of "Old Shelby." Experiments grew scarce and chary. Now the young doctor came to the rescue. There was delight and applause when he proposed to them the plan of frightening Nicodemus to death, and explained how he was going to do it. He had a noble new skeleton—the skeleton of the late and only local celebrity, Jimmy Finn, the village drunkard—a grisly piece of property he had bought of Jimmy Finn himself, at auction, for fifty dollars, under great competition, when Jimmy lay very sick in the tan-yard a fortnight before his death. The fifty dollars had gone promptly for whisky, and had considerably hurried up the change of ownership in the skeleton. The doctor would put Jimmy Finn's skeleton in Nicodemus' bed.

This was done—about half-past ten in the evening. About Nicodemus' usual bedtime—midnight—the village jokers came creeping stealthily through the jimpson weeds and sunflowers toward the lonely frame den. They reached the window and peeped in. There sat the long-legged pauper on his bed in a very short shirt and nothing more. He was dangling his legs contentedly back and forth, and wheezing the music of "Camptown Races" out of a paper overlaid comb which he was pressing against his mouth; by him lay a new jew's-harp, a new top, a solid india rubber ball, a handful of painted marbles, five pounds of "store" candy and a well-gnawed slab of gingerbread as big and thick as a volume of sheet music. He had sold the skeleton to a traveling quack for three dollars, and was enjoying the result.—*From Mark Twain's New Book, "A Tramp Abroad."*

The Man With a Glass Eye.

As a train on the Kansas Pacific pulled away from the Sixteenth street depot a few mornings since, a tall, angular specimen of humanity took a seat opposite a lady passenger, and to all appearances was intently engaged in studying her face. At first the lady treated the rudeness with good-natured indifference. But at last it began to tell on her nerves. It was a peculiar and astonishing piece of impertinence. He apparently had the faculty of looking two ways at once. One of his eyes was restless, excited, and roved in all directions. The other, fixed and stony, fastened on her with an undeviating stare. She turned her head away, but it intercepted her vision. She tried to hide behind a paper but she felt that cruel eye piercing through the screen and creeping with a stony look all over her features. It seemed to be picking them up one by one, and examining them with care. The thing became unendurable, and she cried out to him, fiercely:

"Sir, why do you look at me so persistently?"

"Me, madam; why, bless my soul! I haven't been looking at you."

"You have, sir—for a half hour or more your eye has been absolutely riveted on my face."

"I beg your pardon, madam, but it's this eye, is it not?" lifting his finger to his left optic.

"Yes, sir, it's that eye."

"Well, madam, that eye won't do you any harm. It generally looks any way it pleases—it gives me a great deal of trouble. A great many complain of it. At first I thought they were making fun of me, but I've found out differently now. I've been knocked down two or three times for the impertinence of that eye. I would leave it out altogether but for the looks of the thing. It's a glass eye, madam—only a glass eye. I hope you'll excuse it. But, upon my soul, I'm not surprised that even a glass eye should feel interested in so pretty a woman," and he brought his other eye to bear upon her in undisguised admiration. The lady laughingly accepted the explanation, and the rest of the journey was passed very pleasantly to both of them.—*Denver News.*

The Somerville *Journal* makes it out that the eagle is the aristocrat of birds, because he moves in the highest circles.

The Nightmare of War.

As we formed in line with the cool, green woods at our backs the birds were singing, the butterflies fluttering about on erratic wing, and a cow stood under a tree to our right and lazily chewed her cud and switched away the flies.

It was midsummer, and the scene was so quiet and peaceful that our eyes would have grown sleepy had we not known that ten minutes more was to change it into a raging hell. In the woods behind us we could hear the tramp of regiments and brigades—in the forest across the peaceful meadow regiments and brigades of the enemy were coming into position. One could have crossed the meadow and scarcely noticed any of the preparations for the bloody struggle ready to begin.

Now came that dreadful silence which always falls on an army just before the flame of destruction is lighted. It is this silence that makes men turn pale and tremble. If it lasts only five minutes it seems a whole day. There is no loud talk—no words of jest. The most reckless man feels the weight of that ominous silence. If the line is to be dressed the order is given in a low voice, and the men step softly. The horses feel the oppression as well as the men. Some move uneasily about—others stand perfectly quiet, ears pointed forward and eyes searching the woods beyond.

"Crash! Bang! Roar!"

The opening of the battle comes as suddenly as a thunder-clap, and there is a movement of relief up and down the lines. The spell is broken in an instant, and men and horses are anxious to move. The songs of birds are replaced by the roar of guns, the sleepy haze in the air gives way to a cloud of smoke, and peace stands aghast as the murderous shells strike in solid lines and scatter men or fragments of men over the grass and even among the limbs of the trees.

We are ready to move, but we stand as if on parade. The brigade to the left swings out and the one to the right is slowly hidden by the smoke. Bullets are singing over our heads and throwing up the dirt in front, but we are held there until the curses of the men become loud and deep.

All of a sudden the roar is increased. The enemy has planted a battery on a hill to our left, and is plunging shot and shell into the flank of all the troops on our right. Down our front sweeps an avalanche of destruction, clearing our own lines, but shattering others beyond.

Now we move and change front to face the battery. The line in front of us stalks grimly into the smoke, and the line behind us makes its presence known by a steady tramp! tramp! tramp! One cannot tell whether it is a single regiment of a whole brigade moving off to charge the battery, for the smoke has now drifted down upon us until the tenth man to the right or left can barely be counted. We can hear no order, but the line goes straight ahead until clear of a dip in the meadow, and then it suddenly springs forward. Men cheer, but in that awful roar the voice of a man could not be heard ten feet away.

Men fall to the right and left. The line stumbles over corpses as it hurries on There are flashes in the smoke-cloud, terrible explosions in the air, and men are stepped on or leaped over as they throw up their arms and fall upon the grass and scream out in agony of mortal wound It is a nightmare of death. The rank and file hear no orders, see no officers, and yet they push on, the line now dressed as if on parade—again bent like a crawling serpent. Bayonets are fixed, but we are right upon the guns before we see our enemy. No one has an order to give, and no order could be heard The line moves ahead or falls back as if it were controlled by a lever, and yet no one can see how. Each man acts for himself, and yet all act together.

There is a struggle over the guns. Men are shot and bayoneted as they ram home the charges. The guns are discharged upon struggling masses not ten feet from the muzzles. Now our lines retreat. Why so we cannot tell. A dozen of us are fighting over a field-piece—shooting, stabbing and clubbing—but we fall back and reform. Half of the guns are silent, but the others are pouring grape into us across a space not three hundred feet wide. No one seems to give any orders, but all at once our lines move forward again with a cheer. No one sees his right or left-hand man. For the time each one is alone. The line bends back—doubles up—straightens out—surges ahead—falls back—springs forward, and again we are among the field-pieces. Bayonets and sabers clash. Muskets are clubbed to deal blows after bayonets are broken. There is a terrible roar—a thick smoke—a constant cheering, and the horrible nightmare forces a single man to attack a dozen.

Ah! what is this? All at once there is a lull. Men look around in astonishment. Wounds unfelt five minutes ago begin to bring groans now. What has happened? The smoke drifts away and the explanation is at hand. We have captured the guns and killed, captured or routed the regiment of infantry in support. It was a bayonet charge, resisted by bayonets, and we have won. There are ten acres of meadow covered with dead and wounded—with knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, muskets and swords, and yet it was only one simple move on the chess-board of the battlefield. The guns are turned on the enemy, our lines reformed in rear, and men ask if it is really so that we stalked in the shadow of death for half an hour. It seems like a dream; it might be a dream but for the awful sights all around us—but for the awful cries coming up from the wounded as thirst and pain do their work.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Workingman in Portugal.

In the most civilized countries of tourist-haunted Europe, the beggar and the professional showman are prominent figures in the landscapes. In Italy the mendicants swarm in every gorge, replacing the banditti who have been hunted down by the bersaglieri. In Switzerland they beset you at each pass and col, whining at your heels as you enter the villages and leave them. Even in Germany, where begging is strongly forbidden, they make silent appeals while the carriage changes horses, and limp nimbly along at the side of the forewheel, where they have you at an advantage when pulling up a steep. In the rural districts of Portugal there is no nuisance of the kind. There is an excellent system of voluntary relief. The country is decidedly underpopulated, and the peasants, for the most part, are well-to-do. In some provinces they are worse off than in others; but everywhere they are well fed and comfortably clothed; while in the more fertile and populous parts of the north they may be said to be relatively rich. It is not unusual to see a laborer's wife wearing gold ornaments on her person on Sunday of the value of from twenty-five to one hundred dollars. And the good man himself has his gay festa clothing, with buttons of silver on glossy velveteen, and rejoices in the dandyism of a spotless white shirt front, lighted up by a gold stud in the central frill. He works hard, to be sure; sometimes his toil, in the long days of midsummer, will extend to sixteen hours; but then he lives uncommonly well. He can even afford to be something of an epicure, and he rejoices in a variety of diet that laborers might well envy. His bill of fare includes beef and bacon, dried codfish—which is the common delicacy of all classes—lard, bread and rice, olives and olive oil, with a luxurious profusion of succulent vegetables. He is allowed gourds and cabages at discretion, nor can anything be more suitable to a sultry climate. And, like the Frenchman, and his nearer neighbor, the Spaniard, he is always something of a cook. Not that he has studied refinements of cuisine; but he can dress the simple ingredients of his banquets in a fashion that is inimitable so far as it goes. The belated wayfarer who is asked to sit down to the stew that has been slowly simmering in the pipkin over the embers—it is, in fact, the Spanish olla podrida—has, assuredly, no cause to complain.—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Royal Family of China.

The present royal family of China embraces the trifling number of some forty thousand souls. Of course this is easily accounted for, if it be recollected that most Chinese emperors have wives by the score, and consequently the number of aunts, uncles, cousins, and cousins ever so many times removed, owned by each emperor, make up a rather startling figure. But of course nobody could be expected to love forty thousand cousins; so by Chinese law (or custom) all claim on the emperor's attention closes somewhere about the existing generation of first cousins. Still, as the odd thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty are undoubtedly of royal blood, a large proportion of them receive about a dollar a month from the public treasury, and if within a certain degree of relationship, are entitled to wear a yellow girdle. This, however, does not in the least interfere with their honestly earning their bread, and the mess cooly in the British legation at Pekin in 1863 was a yellow-girdled "cousin," entitled, moreover, to wear I don't know what button on the top of his very dilapidated old hat. All members of this imperial clan, however, if they get very little in the way of pension, have one great advantage—they cannot be tried before an ordinary court. A special tribunal exists to try them, and it was stated in a recent Pekin *Gazette* that its members got a terrible wigging for letting off some of the emperor's relations for some offense they had committed. So much for royal cousins in China. But the ladies of the palace afford the most curious paradox to foreigners, who forget that the Chinese are not the only people who make a great distinction between profession and practice. An ordinary Chinaman, in China proper, will tell you that women are decidedly inferior beings; and as to their having souls, poohpoohs the idea outright. But if you remark that the whole government of the country has for the last eighteen years (with a short interval) been carried on by two ladies—the emperor's mother and the empress dowager, two of the cleverest women now alive in China or any other country—he calmly remarks that perhaps they are different from other folk, and he will not at all admit that the average Chinawoman can possibly possess brains or sense. It is of no use pointing out to him that Chinese history abounds with heroines, and that cases of female pluck, ability and virtue are constantly recorded in imperial documents even at the present day. He incontinently changes the subject.

Music as Home.—Jones, (an eligible bachelor, whispering tenderly)—There's too much music in the world, Miss Mary. I should have been married long ago if it hadn't been for too much music! Whenever I'd screwed up my pluck to the pitch of popping the question, somebody always began to sing, and of course I had to— Chorus of bystanders—Shshshshsh! (Poor Jones is frustrated for the twelfth time.)—*Punch.*

MOMENTOUS MATTERS.

The Moors of Morocco, are described by Captain Colville, in his new book of travels, as barbarians, but their barbarism is concealed by a politeness "genuine and gentlemanlike." Yet "the kaid or pasha with whose polite manners and lavish hospitality one has been so struck may just have been watching a slave flogged to death, or may, at the very time he is talking to one, be starving a man to death in an upper chamber, or planning some new and horrible torture by which he may extort money from his subjects." The Arab tortures men and animals most cruelly, "but always for a purpose."

William J. Carlin, of Philadelphia, is a lucky fellow. He was [illegible] moderate circumstances, and has just fallen heir to $4,000,000. Now, a trifle like that to a man in moderate circumstances is quite a lift. It is another case of rich uncle. The rich uncle was Alfred B. Carlin, who made his pile in Wagga Wagga, Australia. He appeared as witness in the celebrated Tichborne trial in England, and it is said that he gave $100,000 to the claimant to help establish his claim. In the interests of the young ladies of this country it may be added that William J. is a bachelor and his address is 2,031 Mount Vernon street, Philadelphia.

Bradlaugh, the atheistical member of parliament, who refused at first to take the regular oath of office, is fairly on his way to owing the British government as much as it owes other people. Every time he votes he subjects himself to a penalty of $2,500—provided the actions against him for voting without taking the oath of allegiance are sustained. One day recently there were seventy or eighty bills, on each of which he voted several times, running up a bill against himself of $160,000. However, he is now in debt several millions of pounds to the government for penalties incurred in the publication of his paper, the *National Reformer*. It has been condemned, but no effort ever made to collect the constantly-accumulating fines.

The importance of manufactures to the growth of a community is very favorably exhibited by the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in an article comparing that city with Boston and Baltimore under the present and previous censuses. In commerce purely Boston surpasses Philadelphia and Baltimore equals it. Of population Baltimore has 365,000 and Philadelphia 847,542 inhabitants. The last named has 235,000 of population more than both its rivals, or nearly half a million more than either. This vast excess the *Ledger* ascribes to manufacturing industries, and says that "if Philadelphia had no more of manufactures than Boston or Baltimore, it would very soon have no more population than they." It claims Philadelphia to be the largest distinctive manufacturing city "in the country, if not in the world."

One of the new perils of bathing, at least in salt water, is, it appears, the loss of the teeth. The action of the water upon the teeth seems to be worse than sugar or vinegar, which are universally regarded as destructive to the teeth. Either because teeth are more easily lost than formerly, or because there are more people who go in bathing than there used to be, the evil is assuming large proportions. A New York dentist advertises: "Parties losing their teeth while bathing can have them replaced in one day." It seems that when the water is violently dashed into the mouth it loosens the teeth. One gentleman who came to the dentist's said he felt his going, and tried to put his hand to his mouth in order to stop them, but he couldn't get it up in time. Then he tried to catch them as they sank, but was unable to do so. It has been suggested that people should deposit their teeth with their clothing before they go into the water; but those persons who are quite willing to take off very handsome clothes, are not willing to show their teeth—at least the kind of teeth which are lost while their owners are bathing.

A Boy's Fight with a Tiger.

A Japanese boy about thirteen years of age went into a jungle in the province of Djockdjakarta to cut some grass. On arriving at a brook he saw that it was almost dried up and that numbers of fish were sprawling in the mud. The boy immediately set to work catching as many fish as he could, and in doing so went up the rivulet. He perceived tuere on the side of the hill a large opening, out of which some water was flowing. Thinking that more fish might be caught there he crept into the opening, but scarcely had he advanced a few steps into the grotto, when he was attacked by a tiger. Without hesitation the brave boy drew his grass knife, which he wore behind in his girdle, and with it gave the attacking tiger a couple of cuts on the head. The tiger, still more enraged, now sprang upon the body of the boy, grasped him with his claws and began to roar frightfully The brave boy did not lose his presence of mind, but in spite of the most dreadful pain he went on continually cutting into the tiger's head with his grass with the fortunate result that the latter at length drew its last b[illegible] the brave boy, although [illegible] mauled, got away and [illegible] home to inform his paren[illegible] The villagers who after[illegible] to bring in the slain tig[illegible] procession.

The way the I[illegible] islands carve[illegible] of both leg[illegible] gull for [illegible]

Trust.

Sometimes when all life's lessons have been learned,
And sun and stars forevermore have set,
The things which our weak judgments here have spurned,
The things o'er which we grieved with lashes wet,
Will flash before us, out of life's dark night,
As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue,
And we shall see how all God's plans were right,
And how what seemed reproof was love most true.

But not to-day. Then be content, poor heart!
God's plans, like lilies, pure and white unfold.
We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart;
Time will reveal the calyxes of gold.
And if, through patient toil we reach the land of rest,
When we shall clearly know and understand,
I think that we will say, God knew the best!

ALL SORTS.

A capital thing—Cash.

Stakeholders—Butchers.

Rifle clubs—Gangs of pickpockets.

The census shows that New Jersey has 30,000 farmers.

They manage to get along in the Bank of England with only 1,000 clerks.

"Say, John, is your sweetheart a factory girl?" "Yes, Bill, she's satisfactory."

The reason more umbrellas than watermelons are stolen, is thought to be because the thief doesn't have to plug the umbrella. It is always ripe for the harvest.—*Fond du Lac Reporter.*

According to statistics collected by the *Insurance Chronicle*, $353,018,255 worth of property has been destroyed by fire in the United States during the last five years.

A good cow ought to produce 8,000 pounds of milk annually; but in this country the average is only about half that, while in Holland 10,000 pounds is only considered a fair yield.

The valley of the Mississippi has 1,257,000 square miles of territory, Its waters make about 10,000 miles of navigation, and its valleys give level routes to a vast system of railways.

Texas commenced raising wool in 1845, and has now 4,000,000 sheep. It is estimated that Montana will produce this year 80,000,000 pounds of wool, nearly as much as California.

Mrs. Haussmann, of De Witt county, Texas, has for five years in succession sent the first bale of cotton to Galveston, and has received handsome premiums for it each year. This season she also sent the first bale of cotton into Houston.

There is verdure all along one track of the Pennsylvania railroad, between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, and none along the other. This is caused by droppings of grain from the eastward-bound freight cars, while those going the other way deposit no seed.

The Jersey Belle, owned by a Mr. Ellms, of Scituate, Mass., is claimed to be the best "butter cow" living. She is described as being a beautiful animal of a rich yellow fawn color, diversified with white, weighing nine hundred and fifty pounds, and yielding over seven hundred pounds of butter in a year.

"How came these holes in your elbows?" said a widowed mother to her only son. "Oh, mother, I hid behind the sofa when Colonel Gobler was saying to Maria that he'd take her even if you had to be thrown in; and he didn't know I was there; so I held my tongue and laughed in my sleeves till I bust em."

Rev. Mr. Clough, of the American Baptist mission to the Teloogoos, South India, says in the *Missionary Magazine*: In five different hamlets the idols were all given up to me; two of these we had been trying to get for some years The whole number of idols given up was about 100, and all but twenty were shapeless stones.

English solicitors practicing before the borough court of Derby must now wear wigs and gowns. The matter had been seriously discussed by the magistrates, who decided that the dignity of the court required the wearing of robes and wigs; and, as the lord chancellor has approved the resolution of the magistrates, the solicitors have received instructions accordingly.

A Dangerous Practice.

A surgeon in the German army calls the attention of all who have to do with horses to the danger of using the pocket handkerchief to wipe away any foam from the mouth or nose of a horse which may have been thrown upon their clothes. Some months ago, the writer states, an officer came to him suffering from an obstinate cold and cough. The usual remedies were [illegible] vain; a visit to the [illegible] hall also did the [illegible] turning to dr[illegible] worse; fer[illegible] in a[illegible]

Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

Chester A. Arthur,

OF NEW YORK.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:

RALPH P. BUXTON.
Of Cumberland County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
Of Mecklenburg County.

For Secretary of State:
R. M. NORMENT,
Of Robeson County.

For Treasurer:
AARON D. JENKINS,
Of Gaston County.

For Auditor:
RILEY H. CANNON,
Of Mitchell County.

For Attorney General:
AUGUSTUS M. MOORE,
Of Chowan County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.
A. R. BLACK,
Of New Hanover County.

Presidential Electors.

For the State at Large.
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
Of Richmond County.
GEORGE B. EVERITT,
Of Forsyth.

Judicial Ticket.

For Judge—5th Judicial Dist'
JAMES H. HEADEN,
Of Chatham.

TO YOUNG MEN.

We call the attention of every young man about to cast his first vote this year to the extract in another column, from an eloquent speech made by General Garfield at Cleveland, Ohio, on the Saturday night prior to the election last October. It is addressed directly to them as they have to make their choice between the two parties engaged in a struggle for the right to control the Government. He urges them not to pitch their tents among the dead—not to join a party whose camp is a grave yard filled with tomb-stones which commemorate its past follies, wrong doings and defeats. Truly says the *Tribune* that every principle the Democratic party has advocated in campaigns is dead and buried, while, on the other hand, every principle the Republican party has advocated is vital now, or has passed out of present politics only because it has been fully accomplished in spite of Democratic opposition, and is embodied in the Constitution and laws of the country. Young men should beware of devoting their fresh energy and enthusiasm to the support of a party which is ashamed of its own record, and cannot look back without blushing.

EQUAL JUSTICE EVERYWHERE.

The Republican party believes it to be the duty of the general Government to protect every American citizen, whether at home or abroad. The Democratic party recognizes this doctrine—in part. It would invoke the whole power of the Army and Navy to prevent any American citizen from being injured by any foreign power, but it would do nothing to protect him in his rights at home. The Republican party believes that the rights of an American citizen are just as sacred in Mississippi as in Spain, and that his rights, in all their length and breadth, should be equally vindicated in both. But Democracy don't say so. They hold the general Government to be powerless as against "bull-dozers" in Yazoo, but omnipotent as against intermeddlers on the high seas. Such partial justice has no place in the [illegible] the Republican party. It [illegible] protection to all every- [illegible] a poor fic- [illegible] tatious [illegible] Will Han- [illegible] hern State?

THE "BLOODY SHIRT."

We sometimes hear a certain class of Democrats deprecating "the bloody shirt." Well, who is waving it? Why those Democratic leaders who declare that the course of the Democratic party will not be changed until every vestige of war legislation shall be expunged from the Statute books; the eminent Democrats who guarantee a "Solid South" for the Democratic party regardless of the suppressed vote that is behind, aye, and Wade Hampton, who says, knowing too, what he is talking about in a speech in Virginia, that the principles represented by the Democratic party, and which it proposes to enforce, "are the same that Lee and Jackson fought for." These are the men who are flaunting the "bloody shirt," and because Republicans do not agree to this—do not believe that one patriot soldier shed his blood in vain, and lie in dishonored graves, and intend to prevent the restoration to power of the party that represents the "principles that Lee and Jackson fought for." [illegible] sympathisers prate about Republicans hating the South.

HAD NO CASE.

There is nothing more discreditable to the Democratic party, nothing more characteristic of it, nothing baser than its cry of fraud with refereuce to Hayes's inauguration. The history of it is fresh, and the world knows that patriotic men of all parties united in their desire for some escape from the dilemma in which the country was placed. Both parties joined in the painful work of elaborating a plan just to all. Both acquiesced in it. Both were in all honor pledged to abide by it. It saved the country from a great peril; it gave the nation rest. It opened all the avenues of prosperity to all the people. We narrowly grazed civil war, and we have the bounty and blessing of peace. And yet, from the day when it was announced that the Electoral Commission had, upon most thorough and exhaustive labor, decided in favor of Hayes, the Democratic party has bawled "fraud." It simply did'nt have a case, and the arbiters it helped to make so decided.

A DEMOCRATIC THREAT.

The Bourbons now announce that the Democratic "man on horseback" will be inaugurated if elected. Of course he will, *if he is elected.* But from the tone which accompanies the simple words and the character of the men that use it, it means that if in November Hancock stands as Tilden did in 1876, no better, no worse, in honest votes, legal counts and constitutional methods, then he will be inaugurated President by force and violence. In other words, it audaciously declares that in a similar emergency it will plunge the country into civil war if not allowed to seize the Presidency. It will brook no discussion. It will not even consider the possibility of any peaceful arbitration. To all of which we say, it is well the country understands its purpose in good time. The people will see to it that the majority against them is strong enough to make any such attempt impossible.

Wm. H. English, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, runs against lots of things that annoy him. Now somebody has unearthed the fact that in the past three years, according to the Court records of Indianapolis, he has foreclosed a little more than 200 Mortgages on property about that city. How many he foreclosed before that date is not reported.

What if Hancock's supporters should take him at his word and insist on a "free ballot" and a "fair count?"—[Kansas City Journal.]

He would be in the condition Tilden was three months ago when his supporters took him at his word about withdrawing as a candidate. But Hancock's supporters are not so stupid as that. They can't take a joke.

The election of Hancock involves all sorts of risks—financial, industrial, commercial and constitutional. The election of Garfield involves no risk of any kind, but is a guarantee of stability and continned prosperity. And these are the reasons that Garfield will be elected.

Judge David Davis doubtless wishes he were back on that fence. He has been down long enough to find out that a lonely seat on a barbed [illegible] is preferable to a cushioned chair [illegible] Democratic museum.

The monkey and parrot kind of a [illegible] Democracy are having down [illegible] Meanwhile independent [illegible] are springing into life [illegible] the State.

A DEMOCRATIC TRIO.

Three prominent Democrats of North Carolina are Thos. J. Jarvis, candidate for Governor; W. R. Cox, candidate for Congress and formerly Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and J. L. Robinson, candidate for Lieutenant Governor. These three men are called "grabbists"—the first grabbed the Western Railroad; the second grabbed Robeson county, and the third grabbed double mileage, or like the dishonest miller, "took a little too much toll."

The meanest of all mean employments is that of sneaking about a Court-house to obtain judgments against poor people, and then to sell them out of house and home. That seems to have been the employment of the Democratic candidate for Vice-President during the hard times, as shown by the records of the Court of Marion county, Indiana.

Never were the Republicans of Connecticut so harmonious and so confident. They have nominated such a strong State ticket, that the Democrats have with difficulty found a man to head their ticket for Governor. Connecticut is safe for the Republicans.

New Jersey prepared the way for Republican triumph in November by nominating for Governor Fred. A. Potts, one of the most prominent business men of the State, and a vigorous campaigner.

Gen. Garfield has just threshed his crop of wheat, yielding 33 bushels to the acre. This indicates that he is as thorough in his farming as he is in his statesmanship.

With a glance at its linen and morals the people concur that the Democratic party needs and should have "a change."

The Republican party is living on its reputation.—*Democratic paper.*

The Democratic party is being killed by its reputation.

The Turning Tide in this State.

The tide is turning. The poor people of the State, without regard to color are beginning to learn that the Democratic party is run and governed by a bloated, egotistic, bigoted and supercillious aristocracy and railroad syndicates; that the mechanic and laborer—the "bone and sinew" of the State—are studiously and persistently ignored; that laws are enacted for the benefit of the few to the disparagement of the masses; that our free school system, under Democratic mismanagement, is a most conspicuous failure and that their children are being compelled to grow up under the incubus of ignorance and superstition; that their right of representation is being substilely but surely stolen away in municipal and county affairs by the infamous gerrymandering of the Democrsts, *five* of their votes being reqnired to count as much as *one* Democratic vote in the matter of representation; that the people have been swindled out of the most valuable peice of property they ever owned and which has cost them over $5,000,000—the W. N. C. R. R.—that this crowning piece of infamy was brought about by Governor Jarvis and the Ring; and that if they still persist in their apathy and allow the Democratic party to sieze the rains of Government for another four years, disaster and ruin will be the inevitabe sequence. Therefore they have resolved to stay the hand and paralize the arm which is grasping at their material, educational and political rights and liberties, and paralizing the material energies and stagnating the internal development and prosperity of the Old North State. The time has come when it is the duty of every true patriot in North Carolina to throw aside all political prejudices and hurl from power the party which is now bankrupting the State. More anon.—*Signal.*

ASSASSINATION.—Intelligence was brought to this city last Sunday morning of the fact that Gen. Bryan Grimes, a prominent citizen of Pitt county, while on his way home from Washington, N. C., on Saturday night, was cowardly and brutally murdered, being shat to death instantly by an unknown assissin who was lying in ambusd. We cannot find language strong enough to express our condemnation of such violations of the law of God and of man. We trust that the authorites will make diligent use of every means in ferreting out the perpetrator of this heniout crime, and if found justice may be speedily meted out to them.—[Newberne Times.]

All nonsense aside, it is a fact that all over the North, from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic, the feeling among the Republicans is one of substantial and growing confidence, while the "Hancock boom" is very perceptibly subsiding everywhere except in the South.—[Chicago Journal.

The Republican party moves forward solidly. The struggle is for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution as an effective agency for the preservation of the equal rights of all.—[Albany Express.]

The Democratic party is what it has been for a quarter of a century. There is nothing in its present to add to the promise of its past or the hope of its future.—[St. Paul Pioneer-Press.]

GARFIELD'S THRILLING APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN.

Eloquence which Stirs Like the Sound of a Trumpet.

General Garfield delivered a stirrup speech in Cleveland last October. It was a magnificent piece of popular oratory. Every sentence struck with the force of a trip-hammer. We subjoin its closing appeal to young men:—

"Now, fellow citizens, a word before I leave you, on the very eve of the holy day of God—a fit moment to consecrate ourselves finally to the great work of next Tuesday morning. I see in this great audience to-night a great many young men, young men who are about to cast their first vote. I want to give you a word of suggestion and advice. I heard a very brilliant thing said by a boy the other day up in one of our northwestern counties. He said to me, 'General, I have a great mind to vote the democratic ticket.' That was not the brilliant thing. (Laughter.) I said to him, 'why?' Why, said he, 'my father is a republican, and my brothers are republicans, and I am a republican all over, but I want to be an independent man, and I don't want anybody to say, 'That fellow votes the republican ticket just because his dad does,' and I have a mind to vote the democratic ticket, just to prove my independence.' I did not like the thing the boy suggested, but I did admire the spirit of the boy that wanted to have some independence of his own.

"Now, I tell you, young men, don't vote the republican ticket just because your father votes it. Don't vote the democratic ticket, even if he does vote it. (Laughter.) But let me give you this one word of advice, as you are about to pitch your tent in one of the great political camps. Your life is full and buoyant with hope now, and I beg you, when you pitch your tent, pitch it among the living and not the dead. (Applause.) If you are at all inclined to pitch it among the democratic people and with that party, let me go with you for a moment while we survey the ground where I hope you will not shortly lie. (Laughter.) It is a sad place, young man, for you to put your young life into. It is to me far more like a graveyard than like a camp for the living. Look at it! It is billowed all over with the graves of dead issues, of buried opinions, of exploded theories, of disgraced doctrines. You cannot live in comfort in such a place. (Laughter.) Why, look here! Here is a little double mound. I look down on it and I read, 'Sacred to the memory of Squatter Sovereignty and the Dred Scott decision.' A million and a half of democrats voted for that, but it has been dead fifteen years—died by the hand of Abraham Lincoln, and there it lies. (Applause.) Young man, that is not the place for you.

"But look a little farther. Here is another monument—a black tomb—and beside it, as our distinguished friend said, there towers to the sky a monument of four million pairs of human fetters taken from the arms of slaves, and I read on its little headstone this:—'Sacred to the memory of human slavery.' For forty years of its infamous life the democratic party taught that it was divine—God's institution. They defended it, they stood around it, they followed it to its grave as a mourner. But here it lies, dead by the hand of Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.) Dead by the power of the republican party. (Applause.) Dead by the justice of Almighty God. (Great applause and cheers.) Don't camp there young man.

"But here is another—a little brimstone tomb (laughter)—and I read across its yellow face in lurid, bloody lines, these words—'Sacred to the memory of State Sovereignty and Secession.' Twelve millions of democrats mustered around it in arms to keep it alive, but here it lies, shot to death by the million guns of the republic. (Applause.) Here it lies, its shrine burnt to ashes under the blazing rafters of the burning confederacy. (Applause.) It is dead. I would not have you stay in there a minute even in this balmy night air, to look at such a place. (Laughter.)

"But just before I leave it I discover a new-made grave, a little mound—short. The grass has hardly sprouted over it, and all around it I see torn pieces of paper with the word 'fiat' on them (laughter,) and I look down in curiosity, wondering what the little grave is, and I read on it:—'Sacred to the memory of the Rag Baby (laughter,) nursed in the brain of all the fanaticism of the world (laughter,) rocked by Thomas Ewing, George H. Pendleton, Samuel Cary, and a few others throughout the land.' But it died on the 1st of January, 1879, and the one hundred and forty millions of gold that God made, and not fiat power, lie upon its little carcass to keep it down forever. (Prolonged applause.)

"Oh, young man, come out of that! [Laughter.] This is no place in which to put your young life. Come out, and come over into this camp of liberty, of order, of law, of justice, of freedom ['Amen'] of all that is glorious under these night stars.

"Is there any death in our camp? Yes! yes!! Three hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, the noblest band that ever trod the earth, died to make this camp a camp of glory and of liberty forever. [Tremendous applause.]

"But there are no dead issues here. Hang out our banner from under the blue sky this night until it shall sweep the green turf under your feet! It hangs over our camp. Read away up under the stars the inscription we have written on it, lo! these twenty-five years.

"Twenty-five years ago the republican party was married to Liberty, and this is our silver wedding, fellow-citizens. [Great applause.] A worthily married pair love each other better on the day of their silver wedding than on the day of their first espousals; and we are truer to Liberty to-day, and dearer to God than we were when we spoke our first word of liberty. Read away up under the sky across our starry banner that first word we uttered twenty-five years ago! What is it? 'Slavery shall never extend over another foot of the territories of the great west.' [Applause.] Is that dead or alive? Alive, thank God, for evermore? [Applause.] And truer to-night than it was the hour it was written! [Applause.] Then it was a hope, a promise, a purpose. To-night it is equal with the stars—immortal history and immortal truth. [Applause.]

"Come down the glorious steps of our banner. Every great record we have made we have vindicated with our blood and our truth. It sweeps the ground, and it touches the stars. Come there, young man, and put in your young life where all is living, and where nothing is dead, but the heroes who defended it! [Applause."]

A Statement that Has Been Proved.

"He serves his party best who serves his country best," said President Hayes in his inaugural address. The improved outlook of the Republican party is a striking proof of the truth of his words.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Commissioner Le Due claims he can add twenty-two millions of dollars a year to the wealth of the United States by tea culture. In Georgia tea can be raised and properly cured at 20 cents per pound.

Some women were evidently borne to blush unseen, at least they are never seen to blush.

Why Independents will not Vote for Hancock.

We wish to have some light thrown upon the method General Hancock would adopt in handling the questions that are now uppermost in men's minds; not what he would do if he had been President five terms or three terms ago. Would he or would he not veto a bill that had a tendency to unduly inflate the currency? Would he favor or oppose a reform in the present tariff? How would he settle the antagonism that is growing up between the Federal and the State courts? In what way would he maintain the right of every citizen to vote and have his vote honestly counted? What would he do as President to reform the civil service? To these and similar demands for intelligence General Hancock makes not the slightest response. This is a fatal error; all the more so that the party of which he is the candidate has no sustained record on which the public can depend. It has been on one side of the fence at one convention, and vaulted completely over it before the next. It has favored free trade and protection, hard money and soft money; a continuance in office during good behavior, and a division of the spoils among the victors; a free and honest ballot, and a shotgun campaign. Which of these alternatives will they take up if they get into power? No one can tell, for there is no administrative record to appeal to. If General Hancock is too timid to lay out a civil policy for his party, those who vote for him will be simply taking a leap in the dark. It may result satisfactorily to the country, and it may be just the reverse. Both the good and evil of Mr. Garfield's administration could be predicated in advance; while of General Hancock's nothing can be predicated, except that, from his unwillingness to speak, it may be judged that he is influenced by men who are much more likely to go worng than to go right.—Boston Herald (Ind.)

A Garfield Anecdote not Found in Democratic Journals.

Years ago, when it was necessary to raise money to pay the interest on the war debt incurred by the Democratic rebellion, coal oil was taxed for revenue. It was a very high tax. Coal oil, unlike whiskey and tobacco, was an indispensable article, and the tax was a burden to the poor and people of moderate means. General Garfield introduced into Congress, and had passed, a bill reducing this tax to a nominal sum. This, as General Garfield expected and intended, was a great relief to the mass of our population. It happened also to operate in favor of the property merchants and speculators in oil of Pennsylvania and New York, who had literally their "millions in it" by lessening the amount of capital required to handle oil, and allowing a better per cent of profit. It was a very small matter for these dealers to make up a purse of $10,000 as a present to General Garfield, which they did, and asked him to accept it. The General replied that he could not accept the gift; he had done simply what he tho't was his duty to consumers of oil, with no thought or reference to them or their interests. If, incidentally, the act was a benefit to them he was gratified, but he had no claim them. Permission was then asked to present the purse to Mrs. Garfield, and this was declined.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Where the Rest of the 75,000 Came From.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, in an interview in the Washington Post, deals with the charges of fraud and violence in that State. In answer to the question, "does 75,000 represent the real Democratic majority in Alabama?" he is compelled to say: "Not at all. We have a majority of about 15,000 over Greenbackers, Republicans, and negroes." The rest of the reported majority comes from preventing any opposition, and, as proof shows, by refusing to count opposition votes actually cast.

Be Wise and Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column.

Register of Deeds.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of
REGISTER OF DEEDS
of Pasquotank County, and solicit the votes of the people irrespective of party, and hope my fellow citizens will give me their support.

J. P. GRANDY.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

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STOMACH BITTERS

Defensive Medications

Is a precaution which should never be neglected when danger is present, and therefore a course of the Bitters at this season is particularly desirable, especially for the feeble and sickly. As a remedy for billiousness, dyspepsia, nervousness, and bowel complaints, there is nothing comparable to this wholesome restorative.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE WONDERFUL IMPROVED Labor Saving GIANT RIDING SAW MACHINE is fully demonstrated by the number in use and the present demand for them. It saws Logs of any size. One man can saw more logs or cord wood in one day and easier than two men can the old way. I will saw a two foot log in three minutes. Every Farmer needs one. Township agents Wanted. Send for Illustrated Circular and Terms.

Address W. W. DOSTWICK & CO.
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CAUTION.—Beware of all imitators and infringers. We own five perfect patents on these Giant Riding Saw Machines. We warrant every Machine.

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Leaves for Elizabeth City and landings on the Dismal Swamp Canal every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.

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STEAMERS LOUISA AND COMMERCE.
Leaves for Baltimore, Edenton and landings on the Roanoke river, Sound [illegible]

STEAMER ASTORIA.
Leaves every Tuesday at [illegible] Landings on the Roanoke River.

STEAMER J. W. HARING.
Leaves for Suffolk, Whaleyville, and landings on the Nansemond River, every Tuesday and Thursday at 10 A. M. and every Saturday at 6 P. M. Freight for all points received daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Lowest rates guaranteed.

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AGENT.

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"The Richest Blood, Sweetest Breath, and Fairest Skin in Hop Bitters.

"A little Hop Bitters saves many doctors bills and long sickness."

"That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters."

"When worn down and ready to take your bed, Hop Bitters is what you need.

"Don't physic and physic, for it wastens and destroys, but take Hop Bitters that build up continually."

"Physicians of all schools use and recommend Hop Bitters. Test them."

"Health is beauty and joy—Hop Bitters give health and beauty."

"There are more cures made with Hop Bitters than all other medicines."

"When the brain is wearied the nerves unstrung, the muscles weak, use Hop Bitters."

"That low, nervous fever, want of sleep and weakness, calls for Hop Bitters."

Hop Cough and Pain Relief, is Pleasant, Sure and Cheap.

Nag's Head!

SUMMER OF 1880!

This well known Summer Resort will open for the Season on
THE 1st DAY OF JULY.

The Hotel will be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and will be made more comfortable for Guests and Visitors than since the war.

BOARD PER DAY	- - -	$ 2.00
" " WEEK	- - -	10.00.
" " MONTH	- - -	30.00.

Special rates for families.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the Bathing is unsurpassed, and is the safest on the entire Atlantic coast. For terms and particulars, Address

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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TRADE MARK. The GREAT ENGLISH Remedy. TRADE MARK.

An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave.

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JAMES P. WHEDBEE,
Attorney at Law,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

C. R. H. McINTOSH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office over H. C. Godfrey's Store, corner Road and Fearrington Sts.,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

W. F. POOL,
Attorney at Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Practices in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. GRANDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
GENERAL COLLECTOR.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

DENTAL CARD
Drs. Dobson & Lovett,
Surgeon Dentists,
REIDSVILLE, N. C.
Dr. DOBSON, of the above firm, has located and opened a branch office in
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Teeth filled, and artificial ones inserted with best material, all operations performed skillfully and gently, and satisfaction guaranteed.
☞ Special attention given to the correction of irregularities in growth of childrens teeth. Office in the Carolinian Building."

THE ALBEMARLE BANK,
OF
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
THORNTON CONROW, President.
D. G. LIPPINCOTT, Cashier.

Board of Directors:
THORNTON CONROW, D. G. BUSH,
PALEMON JOHN, W. F. MARTIN,
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Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, etc.

F. M. COOK,
JEWELER,
70 Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Mr. COOK has a well selected stock of JEWELRY and SILVER-WARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, Ladies' and Misses' Sets Pins and Ear Rings, Studs, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Lockets, Chains, Necklaces etc.
☞ He is also agent for Singer's sewing machines, the standard of the World. Machine Needles and Oil always on hand. Special attention given to repairing all kinds of Sewing Machines.

Elizabeth City
PLANING MILL,
D. S. KRAMER, Proprietor,
Is prepared to furnish Flooring, Sidings, Doors, Sash, Window Frames, Blinds, Brackets, Mouldings, and Fancy and Ornamental Wood Work of all kinds.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.
☞ Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed always on hand.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

ELIZABETH CITY BAKERY
FRESH bread, cakes and pies always on hand. Also a good variety of candies, fruits, nuts, figs, raisins, pickles crackers, cheese, butter—in short everything in the bakery or confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with bread, cakes and pies on reasonable terms Come and see.
WILLIAM STEGER.

EMANUEL DAVIS,
BRICK-LAYER & PLASTERER
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Mr. DAVIS makes announcement that he is prepared to take contracts for the Bricklaying and Plastering of new Buildings, or the Repairing of old ones. He has had over twenty years experience, and he would refer to the leading business men of the City as to his skill and workmanship, as well as his ability to satisfactorily perform all contracts made.
☞ Give him a call.

NEW CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOP.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of my work I am now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.
Reparing done on all kinds of vehicles.
Shop on Poindexter street, near Water street.
Call on or address,
J. F. SANDERS.
E. City, N. C., April 26th, 1876.

TO SPORTSMEN!
The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he is still at
THE OLD STAND ON ROAD STREET,
And keeps on hand an assortment of Rifles Pistols, Sporting Apparatus and Cutlery.
☞ Repairing in his line promptly done.
GEO. W. BELL.

☞ EVERYBODY ☜
GO TO THE
5 and 10 Cent
STORE
AT THE CANAL BRIDGE ON ROAD ST
Where will be found Glassware, Tinware, Toys, Notions—everything usually kept in a 5 & 10 Cent Store. Give me a call.
40—tf. C. B. BROTHERS.

orth Carolinian.

cial Organ of the City.

SDAY, AUGUST, 25, 1880.

ubscribers coming in.

ous news from all sections.

good cause is still gaining.

hat it has been decided to air this Fall, let everybody for it.

Democrats have an aristo- one end of their ticket and a ck at the other, and yet they d appeal to the hard-fisted far mechanics and working men pport it!

Our Poet thus expresses it:

The people never will agree
That Jarvis shall the Gov'nor be.
Judge Buxton is the "coming man;"
Elect him th' people will and can.

We again call attention to the an- cement of Judge Buxton's ap- ments in this District. Remem- that he speaks here on Saturday. ne and see and hear the next Gov- or of North Carolina!

Our Young Man observes that a man puts on his Sunday clothes off on an excursion, he never his pocket book in his other as he is so apt to do when only church.

ntlemen of the Democratic par- and keep your temper. Re- that we are in the midst of g days—that Sirius reigns. All igns point to a bad season for rbonism. Defeat may be hard to , but that should not be suffi- nt excuse for impoliteness.

The Republican campaign in lizabeth City opened on Friday night Commander presided, open- a spirited address, followed John, Hugh Cale and Wi- Geo. W Cobb, G. B. Thom- Hugh Cale were appointed utive Committee. The Re- s of Elizabeth City are uni- n earnest in this campaign.

Republicans of Pool's School precinct held a spirited meet- Friday last. Geo. W. Broth- Chairman and S. J. Halstead ry. Capt. Samuel Waters, S. erson and Luke Perry were ap- the Executive Committee. tions were adopted endorsing tional and State nominations rty, the NORTH CAROLINIAN, C. W. Grandy for Congress.

said "wise men change; fools In our now over twenty-three editorial life we have seen to modify our views in many cts. We have realized the fact hat we lived in a world of progress nd we have been impelled to move with it. While this is so, we have neither seen nor experienced anything to cause us to change our political or religious opinions; on the other hand, hey have been strengthened—our ith in the fundamental principles derlying both is stronger now than r.

The farmer's life, after all, is the ndependent, aye, and all things ered, when intelligently pursued most happy. That those who e themselves, undertake to do uch, work with inferior tools and t improve their stock or adopt pproved methods of culture, do nd the content and enjoyment ocation of rational agriculture fail to bring, is true: but the who keeps out of burthensome ho limits his operations to what do well; whose implements are good condition; who is careful nproving his stock, and who ace with agricultural progress n the lines of the poet applies:

y the man who tills the fied,
ent with rustic labor;
loes to him her fullness yield,
what may to his neighbor.
Well days, sound nights. O can there be
A life more rational and free?"

☞We believe in toleration and try to practice it. We do not belong to the class—we hope it is growing smaller—that do not believe a man who differs from them in politics can be sincere or honest. Experience has demonstrated that while we cannot all be Republicans or Democrats, we can differ on a higher and more noble and elevating ground than that of hate; that we may be neighbors and good friends notwithstanding our differences. This is the true result of the principles upon which a free press and free speech are founded. Where differences of opinion are not tolerated there can be no such thing as free speech or a free press. Indeed, intelligent men have long ago learned that all men cannot think alike, and that honest differences upon any question open to discussion are not only possible, but inevitable. Upon no other basis could our system of society rest. This is the chief corner stone of all systems of self-government.

☞The work on the railroad bridge over Pasquotank river is progressing quite rapidly.

☞The displays of Jewelry in Cook's Windows, on Road Street, are rich and beautiful.

☞The Congressional and Senatorial Conventions meet at Edenton to-morrow.

☞The iron posts for the street lamps have arrived and are being put up. They will be an ornament as well as an improvement.

☞The Democrats are using a great deal of burnt powder against Garfield Labor wasted. The intended discharges result in mere fizzles.

☞The Republican County Convention was fully attended and the utmost harmony prevailed. The ticket nominated is a good one and it will be elected by an increased majority.

☞The rank and file among the Democrats are far from jubilant over the nomination for Congress.

Latham, he is after Martin's place;
But we tell him he can't win the race.

☞It was a high compliment to the present Republican County officials that there was no opposition to their re-nomination. Put old Pasquotank dawn for the biggest Republican majority she ever gave.

☞There is an unusual amount of sickness down the county, especially in Salem. Several deaths have occurred. Here, in Elizabeth City, there is comparatively little sickness, the general health of the town being good.

☞It is a satisfaction now to meet and converse with our farmers. We never saw them more hopeful—never in better spirits. Their crops promise good yields and it encourages them. And it encourages us too, for as the farmer succeeds and prospers all classes are benefited and every interest is promoted.

☞Several of our mercantile houses are already doing an extensive wholesale business, supplying country merchants with goods, and on as good terms as they can purchase at Norfolk or Baltimore. When the railroad is completed this trade will rapidly increase. Elizabeth City is destined to become an important commercial centre.

☞In justice to John P. Overman, a young man whom we esteem as highly as any one of our acquaintance, we think it right for us to say that he was not a candidate for any office—he made no canvass whatever. Politics is not in his line. Having adopted Teaching as a profession, he is devoted to it, and he has become the foremost and one of the best Educators in all this section.

LOCAL PERSONALS.

A. E. Jacobs, of Norfolk, called on Saturday. He was on his way to Nag's Head.—Rev. F. C. Woodard has returned.—J. S. King, the railroad Contractor, is again in town. He is pushing the enterprise.—Fowler's Cotton Factory is gradually going up.—Capt. Holbrook has returned from New York.—A. P. Cherry Esq., of South Mills, was in the City yesterday.—W. F. Pool Esq., came up from Nag's Head on Monday.—The insane colored man, Jack Simpson, referred to in a recent issue, died on Monday night.—Hon. C. W. Grandy, Col. Guirkin, the Editor and others, left this morning to attend the District Conventions at Edenton to-morrow.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

New Goods! Early Fall Styles of Prints &c. at Underwood's.

Lawns at 8½ cents at Fowler's—former price 12½—bargain sure.

Hose! Half Hose!! from 7 cents up to the finest Ladies Embroidered Balbraggan at Underwood's.

Fowler keeps Desicated Cocoanut.

Best Java Coffee at Fowlers.

Novelties; in the way of Ladies neck wear at Underwood's.

Best Towels for the least money at Weisel's.

Jewelry at Weisel's.

Underwood's fine white Window Curtains 1½ yards wide are selling at 25 cents per yard.

"Red Hot Cigars" at Underwood's, also, "Prize Princess" and "Key West."

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of Eureka Lodge, No. 317, A. F. & A. M. are requested to meet at their Hall, Monday evening, 8 o'clock, August 30th, 1880, for the purpose of revising the By-Laws of the Lodge. By order of the Worshipful Master.

JOHN BENBURY, Secretary.
August 16, 1880.

You can invest your money to better advantage at Weisel's than by sending orders North for your supplies.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Proceedings Republican Convention.

Pursuant to call the delegates to the Republican Convention of Pasquotank met in the Court House, in Elizabeth City, on Monday August 23, 1880, at 11 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by Geo. W. Cobb, Esq., Chairman of the County Executive Committee.

On motion, J. S. Wilcox was elected Chairman and Barney Munden and David M. Bowe, Secretaries.

The first business before the Convention being to select delegates to the District Convention, the following were unanimously elected.

TO THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION:

Dr. P. John and Col. C. Guirkin, delegates; and Mills Lee and Elijah Overton, alternates.

TO THE SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

J. S. Wilcox and T. J. Murden, delegates, and David Bowe and Aaron Howard, alternates.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for county offices, resulting in the following being nominated by acclamation.

FOR SHERIFF, Thomas J. Murden; for TREASURER, Geo. W. Cobb; for REGISTER OF DEEDS, Benj. C. Brothers, and, for SURVEYOR, Wm. F. Pritchard.

The Convention then proceeded to place in nomination candidates for the Legislature. The following were named: W. J. Munden, John P. Overman, Emanuel Davis, and Hugh Cale. A ballot was had resulting for Munden 14, for Overman 4, for Davis 4, and for Cale 1, whereupon W. J. Munden was declared the nominee. Adjourned.

J. S. WILCOX, Chm'n.
BARNEY MUNDEN, }
DAVID M. BOWE, } Secretaries.

NEIGHBORING COUNTIES

DARE.—The Republicans held a Convention at Manteo on the 14th inst. F. L. Harrell and T. P. Reed were appointed delegates to the Congressional Convention, with John L. Austin and G. B. Bliven as alternates. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the National and State tickets and the course of Hon. J. J. Martin, for whom the delegates were instructed. [These proceedings did not reach us in time for publication. —ED.]

CHOWAN.—At the Republican County Convention held at Edenton on the 21st inst, Hanabal Badham was made Chairman and J. A. Ward Secretary. The delegates to the Congressional Convention were instructed for Mr. Grandy. O. F. Gilbert was elected Chairman of the County Republican Executive Committee. [Proceedings came too late for this issue. Will appear next issue.—ED.]

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a bottle Hop Bitters. See another column.

DIED.

PAILIN.—In Salem on the 19th inst., of Hemorraghic fever, Joseph Pailin, aged about 40 years.

LANE.—In Nixonton on the 22d inst. Henby J. Lane, aged about 55 years.

Pianos and Organs—Special Offer, Fall 1880—Cash Prices, with Three Months Credit.

Pianos and Organs "coming, coming, 100,000 strong" by every steamer, to fill our mammoth NEW DOUBLE STORE, 60 feet front, four stories high, from cellar to loft and supply the trade of South. Just closed most advantageous contracts with the leading Piano and Organ manufactures. New Styles; New Prices. New Terms for fall trade 1880. SPECIAL OFFER TO CASH BUYERS—During months of Aug. Sept. and Oct., we will sell at Lowest Cash Prices, payable $25 cash on Pianos or $10 Cash on Organs with balance in three months without interest. New Pianos $165, $190 $237, New Organs, 5 Stops, $50, 9 Stops, $59. Selection from 10 makers and 165 different Styles. Lowest prices in America. Guaranteed instruments, 15 days trial. Every inducement that any responsible house can offer on standard instruments. Send for Fall 1880 Special Offers. Address,

LUDDEN & BATES' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.

POLITICAL.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

JUDGE BUXTON, the Republican candidate for Governor, will speak in the First Congressional District as follows:

Edenton, Thursday,	August	26th.
Hertford, Friday,	"	27th.
Elizabeth City, Saturday,	"	28th.
Winton, Monday,	"	30th.
Windsor, Tuesday,	"	31st.
Plymouth, Wednesday,	September,	1st.
Williamston, Thursday,	"	2d.
Washington, Saturday,	"	4th,
Greenville, Monday,	"	6th.

Also. ALEX. M. MOORE, Esq., Candidate for Attorney General, and others will speak at these places. Speaking will begin at 12 o'clock M.

BRIGHT, ATTRACTIVE, CHEERFUL.
Mrs. Julia McNair Wright's New Book,
THE COMPLETE HOME
Full of PRACTICAL INFORMATION,
The young House-keeper's GUIDE,
The Experienced House-Keeper's FRIEND
A House-Keeping, Cooking, Dress, Accidents, Sickness, Children, Company, Marriage, Religion, Health, Money, Family Government, and a multitude of other topics fully treated. Tells how to make the Home BEAUTIFUL and HAPPY.
"A book of more practical utility will seldom, if ever, be found outside of inspiration."—Christian Advocate.
NEEDED in every city home BY Rich and Poor in all country homes Young and Old. Fine Paper, Clear Type, Beautiful Binding, Splendid Illustrations, Nearly 600 Pages, Low prices. Sells rapidly.
AGENTS WANTED Liberal Commission Description and terms free.
144yrs J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN THE MOST INEXPERIENCED HANDS!
For Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera,
AND ALL THOSE NUMEROUS TROUBLES OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS SO PREVALENT AT THIS SEASON,
No Remedy known to the Medical Profession has been in use so long and with such uniformly satisfactory results as
PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER
It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world in the treatment of these difficulties, that it has come to be considered
AN UNFAILING CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS
and such it really is when taken in time and according to the very plain directions inclosing each bottle.
In such diseases, the attack is usually sudden and frequently very acute; but with a safe remedy at hand for immediate use, there is seldom danger of the fatal result which so often follows a few days' neglect.
The inclination to wait and see if the morrow does not bring a better feeling, not infrequently occasions a vast amount of needless suffering, and sometimes costs a life. A timely dose of Pain Killer will almost invariably save both, and with them the attendant doctor's fee.
It has stood the test of forty years' constant use in all countries and climates, and is perfectly safe in any person's hands.
It is recommended by Physicians, Nurses in Hospitals, and persons of all classes and professions who have had opportunity for observing the wonderful results which have always followed its use.
THE BEST EVIDENCE:
I have long used the medicine known as PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER in my family and would not on any account be without it. When Cholera was last epidemic here, I used no medicine of any sort but the Pain Killer, and although myself and several members of my family were attacked severely, I am happy to say that the Pain Killer was equal to every emergency. I consider I should not be doing my duty to the community did I not say this much. If I were attacked by the Cholera to-day, Pain Killer would be the only remedy I should use. I have thoroughly tested it, and know it can be relied on.
F. E. BERGINSEND, Galena, Illinois.
Messrs. PERRY DAVIS & SON:
I know you need no testimonial to convince you that your medicine is all that you claim for it, but I cannot restrain the impulse to communicate to you the fact that in my family it has truly done wonders. I administer it to my children (one eighteen months, and the other three years old) with perfect success. It regulates their bowels, and stops all diarrhœa. Myself and wife resort to it in all cases, both for internal and external use. I've used it in my family for five years, and will not be without it. Feeling myself under much obligation to you, in many times being relieved from pain, I am very truly yours.
L. F. MOORE, Bangall, Dutchess Co., New York.
No family can afford to be without it, and its price brings it within the reach of all.
The use of one bottle will go further to convince you of its merits than columns of newspaper advertising. Try it, and you will never do without it.
Price 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle. You can obtain it at any drug-store or from
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

S. WEISEL,
The "Old Merchant,"
Takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he still keep a Full Assortment and Latest Styles of
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CALICOES
Muslins, Hosiery, Table Linens, Towellings, Trimmings, Notions, and Shoes.
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

NEW GOODS.
G. E. Brodrick
Offers special inducements in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Cloths, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc.
AN UNUSUALLY LARGE STOCK BOUGHT VERY LOW.
Save Money by Buying of BRODRICK.

Cash. Cash.
Good Goods. One Price.
Reliable Goods—close Margins—most complete stock—fresh goods—lowest price quoted first—goods shown and prices quoted with pleasur
Put these facts together, think them over and when in want of Goods BUY THEM OF
FOWLER
Cash Dealer In
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
CLOTHING; HATS,
SHOES, GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS, QUEENSWARE, &c
Largest Stock.

P. W. Melick,
DEALER IN
Furniture, Books, Looking-glasses, Lamps, Crockery, Childrens Carriages, Toys, Novelties, &c.
WATER STREET, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME
A MODEL OF SIMPLICITY STRENGTH AND BEAUTY
A PATTERN OF PERFECTION
MAKES NO NOISE
& DOES NOT FATIQUE THE OPERATOR
NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER
AGENTS WANTED
LATEST IMPROVED
MOST POPULAR
BEST
ORANGE MASS.
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO. 30 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK CITY.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
Fine Groceries,
HARD-WARE & FAMILY SUPPLIES
In Town can always be found at
ROBINSON'S
ON WATER STREET.
☞Prices always as low as good quality will admit of.

Risley's Witch Hazel
Cures Headache, Burns, Sprains, Cuts, Wounds, Rheumatism, Toothache, Earache, etc., etc. Warranted equal in quality to any made, at half the price.
6 oz. Bottles 25 cts. Pint Bottles 50 cts.
AND ROSEGRANT'S CHLORIDE OF LIME.
For Purifying, Bleaching and Disinfecting, Stands preeminently the best. Always put up in Diamond Blue Label Boxes.
¼ lb. Boxes. ½ lb. Boxes. 1 lb. Boxes.
☞All first class druggist keep it. Have your druggist order, if he has neither in stock, from
CHAS. F. RISLEY
Wholesale Druggist
64 Cortlandt St., New York City.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

WONDERFUL CURES OF CONSUMPTION
Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia and all cases of Debility.
NEW DISCOVERY. Trial Treatment sent Free of no charge until cured.
Patients caused to eat and digest enormously, and gain five pounds and upwards of Healthy Flesh per week.
HECTIC FEVER, AND NIGHT SWEATS stopped in 48 hours. Cough made loose and easy, and inflammation of the air passages removed at once. Many worst, bed-fast cases cured in two or three months. This treatment is not known or used by us. Send description of case for instructions.
Life imparted the first day. Tubercles thrown off and Lungs healed quickly. In Asthma, Catarrh, and many Chronic Diseases, its effects are equally astonishing. Treatment shipped to any part of the U. S. or Canada. Address, DR. TAFFANY, Berrien Springs, Mich.

MARK THESE FACTS.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
Exercise your judgement.—A newer and better philosophy.—To pull down all absurd and antiquated notions of diseases and its cures, and to establish a rational system on the ruins, has been the chief endeavor of Dr. Holloway through life. Hence the origin of his celebrated Pills and Ointment—remedies in keeping with common sense, because subservient to nature, rather than at variance with her laws, like those in general use. To the stomach we trace dyspepsia, headache and general debility; to the liver, bile, jaundice, and yellow fever; to the bowels, diarrhœa, dysentary, constipation, piles and fistula; to the lungs, consumption, etc.; to the blood, scrofula, scurvey, and all cutaneous eruptions. By keeping these organs and vital fluid pure and healthy we may safely defy the attacks of disease, and no medicine yet prepared for this purpose can equal the action of these Pills and Ointment, as they dive to the seat of the disorder, and extirpating its cause, destroy its effect.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each
☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
HOLLOWAY & Co., New York.

Highest Medal at Viena and Philadelphia.
E & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
591 Broadway, New York
Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in
Velvet Frames, Albums, Graphoscopes, Stereoscopes and Views,
ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS PHOTOGRAPHS
And kindred goods—Celebrities, Actresses, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS
We are Headquarters for everything in the way of STEREOSCOPES & MAGIC LANTERNS,
Each style being the best of its class in the market.
Beautiful Photographic Transparencies of Statuary and Engravings for the window.
Convex Glass. Manufacturers of Velvet frames for Miniatures and Convex Glass Pictures.
Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using, sent on receipt of ten cents. 31—6m.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina to amend the Charter of the town of Elizabeth City.

MANY CITIZENS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The "Stewart."

Latest improved of the "Singer" pattern. Acknowledged to be the best Family Sewing Machine in the World. Price less than any other standard machine, and a five years' guarantee given. Write for illustrated circular and prices. A responsible Agents Wanted for the counties of Currituck, Camden and Perquimans.
GEO. R. BRIGHT, Agent.
9—6m. Elizabeth City, N. C.

J. J. PUSEY & CO., General Agents,
26 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.

Bricks.
I am prepared to furnish GOOD BRICK to all who may want, and, also, good brick for side-walks.
G. B. THOMPSON,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

THE STEAMER "MARY E. ROBERTS" will leave Edenton for Nag's Head, every Friday night, on the arrival of the Steamer "Chowan" from Plymouth; touching at Elizabeth City, on Saturday morning and leaving at 11 A. M. Leaves Nag's Head for Elizabeth City on Monday morning at 5 o'clock.
CAPT. W. WALKER.

BEST IN THE WORLD!
ABSOLUTELY AND CHEMICALLY PURE.
ARM AND HAMMER BRAND.
CHURCH & CO'S BI-CARB SODA.
Impure Bi-Carb Soda is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO.'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.
See that your Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.
A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of Soda is to dissolve a dessert spoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (hot preferred) in clear glasses, stirring until all is thoroughly dissolved. The deleterious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will be shown after settling some twenty minutes or sooner, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of floating flocky matter according to quality.
Be sure and ask for Church & Co.'s Soda and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest made. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.
See one pound package for valuable information and read carefully.
SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

That valuable farm, known as the Mebane or John Pool Farm, situated near Woodville, Perquimans county and consisting of 1200 acres, is now offered for sale. This is one of the most desirable farms in Eastern North Carolina. It sold before the war for $50,000. It will now be sold very low.
TERMS.—One fourth cash, the balance in annual payments of one, two, three and four years. For further information, apply to
GUIRKIN & CO.,
or at this Office.

FISHERIES—GILL NETTING.
Our patrons in North Carolina for whom we import Knox's Gilling by the Case, with their own trade mark on each bundle, will oblige us by handing in their orders early enough to have them carefully made and forwarded in season.
Fishermen wanting our best Nettings made to order, will please apply to their merchants at home, through whom they can get any kind required.
AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO.,
5-4m Boston or 199 Fulton St., New York.

GOLD Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Anyone can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One Agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady Agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home every night. You can do it as good as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It cost nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address GEORE STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

CHICKERING PIANOS
Other Pianos wear out
BUT THEY GO ON FOREVER.
VICTORS in all great contests and for 53 years past the acknowledged Standard of the World. Musical Perfection, Wonderful Durability and Reasonable Cost. True economy indicates purchase of a genuine Chickering and no other.

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Chickering & Sons largely advanced their prices Feb. 1. Our old contracts expire April 1 and we will fill all orders received before that date at old rates. Our prices now are positively the lowest in America. Order now and save from $25 to $50 on the purchase. Present rates guaranteed only to April 1.
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JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls!! Young and Old!! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use! Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Screw Cutting. Price $6 to $50. Send Stamp and address
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I GUARANTEE
TO CURE the following diseases (by special treatment) Mental or Physical Debility, arising from a violation of nature's laws, in old or young, married or single. Seminal weakness, Diseases of Vision, and all diseases that lead to insanity or consumption, and an early grave.
HEREIN LIES YOUR ONLY SAFETY.
Send symptoms and enclose stamp for reply to
Prof. L. IRWIN, M. D., C. M., L. R. C. P.,
Ogdensburg, N. Y.

NOTES.

...a and Middle States.

...oiler of a mill near Fowler's Station, ...a., exploded, killing one man, severely injuring two others and destroying the mill.

It snowed on the summit of Mount Washington, N. H., a few days ago.

A fire at Buffalo, N. Y., destroyed DeWitt's planing mill, one of the largest in the country, as well as two other planing mills, two large lumber piles, a ship yard and a floating elevator, entailing a total loss of some $225,000.

Ward Haight, his wife and daughter, and Belden Wilmot, of Stamford, Conn, were lost in Long Island Sound while returning from a blackberrying excursion in a small sharpie which was overloaded with driftwood.

The people of New York have just been treated to a "bull fight" after some of the approved Spanish methods. A number of bull-fighters, imported from Spain for the purpose, conducted the affair and allowed themselves to be chased about an arena by nine not over ferocious Texan steers. Henry Bergh, president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was on hand to see that no cruelties were practiced on the bulls; but his services in the interest of brute humanity were not required, as the bulls were treated with great consideration and allowed to do about as they pleased.

Fifteen hundred cars, nearly all filled with grain, passed south through Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a few days ago. This was the heaviest shipment in one day since the Hudson River railroad was built.

Mary Ennis, age fifteen, fell into the canal at Durhamville, N. Y. Stephen Murray, age twenty-one, her cousin, attempted to save her and both were drowned.

George Knapp, of Jamestown, N. Y., attempted to ride a horse never before ridden and was thrown and stepped on by the animal and died the next morning.

While Frank Stevenson, aged fifteen years and his brother Willie, children of N. M. Stevenson, of Columbia, Pa., were "playing burglars" with their father's revolver, the weapon was discharged and Frank was instantly killed.

The population of Maine, as estimated from the census returns, is 646,000 against 626,915 in 1870; and that of Vermont is given at 334,453, a gain of 3,904 over the census of 1870.

The Lutheran church at West Fairview, opposite Harrisburg, Pa., four frame houses and several stables have been destroyed by fire.

Upon recommendation of Henry Bergh the New York board of aldermen has passed an ordinance directing the mayor to appoint cat catchers. All unfortunate felines found wandering about the city are hereafter to be summarily dealt with according to law.

A young daughter of John Booth, of Lancaster, Pa., was bitten by a dog about two months ago, and the other day she died of hydrophobia.

Stephen Dudley Field, a nephew of Cyrus W. Field, has invented an electric motor which is to be tried on the New York elevated railroad.

The National Sunday-school assembly opened its session at Chautauqua, N. Y., a few days ago. Addresses were delivered by delegates from all parts of the country and foreign lands from India to Alaska.

Western and Southern States.

The population of Oregon is 175,533, an increase of ninety-three per centum in ten years.

The Democrats of West Virginia have nominated Colonel J. J. Jackson for governor.

A party of fifteen disguised men, twenty miles from Atlanta, Ga., went to the house of Joe Thompson (colored), dragged him out, beat him fearfully, and fatally shot his son and killed his daughter. A citizens meeting at Jonesboro denounced the killing and offered $500 reward for the murderers. Several arrests were made. Thompson said he recognized as leader of the crowd John Gray, whom he recently prosecuted and had convicted for assault and battery.

The steamer City of Vicksburg sank at her wharf at Memphis, Tenn., the other day, just before her time to sail for Vicksburg. All the passengers escaped. The steamer was valued at $50,000.

The population of Arizona is 41,580, including 1,600 Chinese and 4,545 Indians, but excluding reservation and Pueblo Indians, who were not taken in the census.

William H. English has transmitted from his home in Indianapolis, Ind., to the committee of notification, a letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Vice-President. Mr. English says that he cordially approves the platform of principles adopted by the national convention at Cincinnati, and pays a high tribute to General Hancock, who is, in his judgment, "eminently fitted for the highest office on earth—the presidency of the United States." Continuing, Mr. English says that the Republican party has been in power long enough and that its continuance in power four years longer would not be beneficial to the public or in accordance with the spirit of our republican institutions; that the four last years of power held by the Republican party "were procured by disgraceful means and held in defiance of the wishes of a majority of the people;" that "the constant encroachments which have been made by the Republican party upon the clearly reserved rights of the people and the States will, if not checked, subvert the liberties of the people and the government of limited powers created by the fathers, and end in a great consolidated central government—strong, indeed, for evil—and the overthrow of republican institutions;" that "it is certain beyond all question that the legitimate results of the war for the Union will not be overthrown or impaired should the Democratic ticket be elected;" that in that event "proper protection will be given in every legitimate way to every citizen, native or adopted, in every section of the republic, in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and its amendments; a sound currency of honest money, of a value and purchasing power corresponding substantially with the standard recognized by the commercial world and consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin, will be maintained; the labor and manufacturing, commercial and business interests of the country will be favored and encouraged in every legitimate way; the toiling millions of our own people will be protected from the destructive competition of the Chinese, and to that end their emigration to our shores will be properly restricted; the public credit will be scrupulously maintained and strengthened by rigid economy in public expenditure, and the liberties of the people and the property of the people will be protected by a government of law and order, administered strictly in the interests of all the people, and not of corporations and privileged classes."

Forty four horses were burned to death by a fire in the stable of the White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier, W. Va.

The joint track of the Denver and South Park and the Denver and Rio Grande railroads has been completed into Leadville, Col., and both companies have begun running regular through trains.

Des Moines is the largest city in Iowa, having a population of 22,696, a gain of 10,667 since 1870.

Cincinnati capitalists are negotiating with the ocean cable companies for the lease of a line in order to attempt a telephonic communication with Europe.

A war between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Peoria and Jacksonville railroads was ended by the arrest of over two hundred men in Peoria for tearing up the track of the latter road.

An old man and his wife have been arrested in Nebraska and fully identified as the leading members of the notorious "Bender family," whose terrible crimes and mysterious disappearance from the scene of their many murders in Kansas were the talk of the country some years ago. The Bender family fled from their home in Kansas in 1873. Shortly after that time ten or twelve bodies were found in the garden of their place, among others that of State Senator York, of Kansas.

Deputy Sheriff W. B. Weaver and W. B. Hammond fought over a game of cards at Tuscarora, Nev. Hammond was instantly killed and Weaver mortally wounded.

An entire block of buildings at Tehama, Cal., has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about $100,000.

The State election in Alabama has resulted in a victory for the Democratic ticket over that of the Fusion ticket by more than 50,000 majority.

A slight frost is reported from Peoria, Ill.

An ingenious jail delivery was effected the other night at Adrian, Mich. Two horse thieves, a sot and a poisoner made charcoal of the window casing, and heated the stone work of the window, broke it out, and dug away the bars, and so effected their escape.

Charles Grob, aged fifty-five, had his skull fatally crushed in Baltimore by a cleaver in the hands of his son, aged twenty-one.

Colonel Grierson's command of United States troops has had a fight with and repulsed Chief Victoria's troublesome band of Apache Indians.

From Washington.

During his tour in the West General Sherman, who has just returned to Washington, visited several Indian tribes, especially in the Northwest. He says the Indians there are quiet and peaceable, and that there need be no fear of an outbreak in that region. Sitting Bull has been deserted by all of his once formidable band except about eighty warriors, and these are not disposed to make trouble. They became scattered after coming over the border, and seem thankful because they have been allowed to return to their homes. The Indian reservations in the Northwest, the general says, are rapidly becoming surrounded by strong white settlements, and soon hostile uprisings will be out of the question. The Indians seem to realize this, and are turning their attention to agriculture and the education of their children.

The architect of the United States treasury department has been at the Philadelphia mint, perfecting plans for the building of a huge silver vault which is to be twenty by twenty-two feet in size and will have a storage capacity of 5,000,000 standard dollars, weighing in the aggregate 150 tons.

The jury of investigation into the Seawanhaka disaster find that the fatality was caused by the bursting of a boiler flue and believe that the loss of life would not have been so great had the crew been properly disciplined.

Last month there were coined at the various mints 135,000 gold pieces worth $1,980 000; 2 280,000 silver dollars and 1,650,000 one-cent pieces worth $16,500.

The public printer having refused to allow the employees of the government printing office pay for the Fourth of July, a committee of printers laid the matter before First Comptroller Lawrence, of the treasury, who decided that the employees were entitled to receive pay for public holidays.

The decrease of the public debt during July was $5,576,053.41; total cash in the treasury, $198,890 405 20; gold certificates, $7,884 600; silver certificates, $12,689 290; certificates of deposit outstanding, $15,535,000; legal-tenders outstanding, $316,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $7,205,710.37; refunding certificates outstanding, $1,167 350; debt less cash in the treasury, $1,936,596 241.93.

A Washington dispatch says that "the pension office has now about twelve years' work on hand, so that pensions filed to-day may, under ordinary circumstances, be heard from twelve years hence.

The American consul at Barcelona has transmitted to Secretary Evarts a medical diploma sold in Philadelphia for $300 to a Spanish gentleman who swears he was never in this country.

Foreign News.

The British government has decided to immediately forward reinforcements to Afghanistan from England. The disaster at Candahar has created an excitement greater than any since the Crimean war.

On account of the abundant harvests in Ireland the relief committees are disbanding.

A strong shock of earthquake has been felt in Smyrna, a leading city of Asiatic Turkey. Several houses were thrown down.

Paw Paw, another of the American Lorillard's horses, has just won a race at the Goodwood meeting in England.

Heavy rains have severely damaged the crops in the south of England, and the cattle plague has broken out in Yorkshire.

The Bank of the Province, at Porto Alegre, Brazil, has been robbed of $125,000.

The French republicans have been generally successful at the elections in France.

Sir Bartle Frere has been recalled from the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

A number of Greek and Armenian emigrants who attempted to land on the Russian shore of the Black sea were met with a storm of bullets and driven off by the Russian local authorities. The captain of the vessel was killed and others wounded.

Italy is preparing to hold a world's fair at Rome in 1885.

William E. Gladstone, the British prime minister, was taken alarmingly ill the other day with congestion of the lungs. His illness at one time assumed so serious a character that carriages were not permitted to pass his residence.

The Afghans have cut the telegraph wires connecting Cabul with India, and it is feared that Abdurrahman Khan will not be able to maintain himself as ameer, owing to Ayoob Khan's victory over General Burrows.

General Sir Frederick Haines, commander-in-chief of the military force in India, is blamed for the Candahar disaster in permitting General Burrows to depart when he knew some of Burrows' troops to be untrustworthy. The English in India desire Sir Garnet Woolseley to take command.

The British loss at Candahar was twenty officers, 400 Europeans and 800 natives.

James Presscott, a blacksmith living near Oakville, Ontario, while shoeing a horse was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

The Chilian transport Loa was blown up by a torpedo concealed in a fruit boat that had been sent adrift by the Peruvians in the harbor of Callao. About 150 men, including most of the officers on the Loa, were killed outright, and of the forty men who were picked up out of the water by boats from the other Chilian vessels many were mortally injured.

The harvest in Ireland promises well in every county.

The bill providing for the compensation of evicted tenants in Ireland has been defeated in the British house of lords by a large majority.

Eight men were killed by an explosion in a coal mine near Wrexam, Wales.

Twenty-four hundred cotton operatives at Rochdale have been locked out in consequence of the refusal of the masters to comply with the demand of the weavers for an increase of wages.

Dr. Parsons, an American missionary, and his two servants have been murdered in Turkey. The assassins, two Turks, have been arrested.

An international charity congress is to be held soon at Milan, Italy.

Queer Insurance.

A New York correspondent writes: I lately discovered a sort of life insurance that rather surprised me. I had occasion to go through a large tenement, of the worst class, swarming with children and reeking with horrible odors. It had been leased to a man who sublet it, and who cared nothing about its condition so long as he got money enough out of the tenants to pay him for his risk. On one of the landings I met a young man who was writing something in a memorandum book. Half a dozen women were talking to him at once, and several children seemed interested in what he was doing. Being a little curious to know his business in the place, I waited at the door till he came down, and asked him. He answered promptly that his business was to insure the children. He represented a company (naming it), he said, that made a specialty of insuring the lives of children in tenement-houses. The company did quite a large business, too. The risks taken were generally small—from ten to twenty dollars on each child insured. The premium was payable weekly, and ran from five cents to twenty cents a week. The company had several canvassers employed, going from house to house in the tenement quarters. When a child died the insurance money was promptly paid. It was not much, but at all events it helped the parents to bury their child. If the parents failed to keep up the weekly payment of premiums, of course the policy lapsed. As the mortality among children, especially in tenements, was very great, I thought the business of insuring their lives could not be profitable, but the young man said the company was doing very well, and had already made a good deal of money.

Gold fish were first brought from China to England in 1691, and were then a great curiosity.

General Hancock's Letter of Acceptance.

The following is the full text of General Hancock's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for President:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND,
NEW YORK CITY,
July 29, 1880.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 13, 1880, apprising me formally of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the "National Democratic Convention" lately assembled in Cincinnati. I accept the nomination with grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me.

The principles enunciated by the convention are those I have cherished in the past, and shall endeavor to maintain in the future.

The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the Union, are inviolable. If called to the presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist with all of my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which, in every article, section and amendment, is the supreme law of the land. The Constitution forms the basis of the government of the United States. The powers granted by it to the legislative, executive and judicial departments define and limit the authority of the general government; powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, belong to the States respectively, or to the people. The general and State governments, each acting in its own sphere without trenching upon the lawful jurisdiction of the other, constitute the Union. This Union, comprising a general government with general powers, and State governments with State powers for purposes local to the States, is a polity, the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom.

This is the Union our fathers made, and which has been so respected abroad and so beneficient at home. Tried by blood and fire, it stands to-day a model form of free popular government—a political system which, rightly administered, has been, and will continue to be, the admiration of the world. May we not say, nearly in the words of Washington: The unity of government which constitutes us one people is justly dear to us; it is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our peace, safety, and prosperity, and of that liberty we so highly prize and intend at every hazard to preserve.

But no form of government however carefully devised, no principles however sound, will protect the rights of the people, unless administration is faithful and efficient. It is a vital principle in our system that neither fraud nor force must be allowed to subvert the rights of the people. When fraud, violence, or incompetence controls, the noblest Constitutions and wisest laws are useless. The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freemen. It is only by a full vote, free ballot, and fair count that the people can rule in fact as required by the theory of our government. Take this foundation away and the whole structure falls.

Public office is a trust, not a bounty bestowed upon the holder; no incompetent or dishonest persons should ever be intrusted with it, or if appointed, they should be promptly ejected. The basis of a substantial, practical civil service reform must first be established by the people in filling the elective offices; if they fix a high standard of qualifications for office, and sternly reject the corrupt and incompetent, the result will be decisive in governing the action of the servants whom they intrust with appointing power.

The war for the Union was successfully closed more than fifteen years ago. All classes of our people must share alike in the blessings of the Union, and are equally concerned in its perpetuity, and in the proper administration of public affairs. We are in a state of profound peace. Henceforth let it be our purpose to cultivate sentiments of friendship, and not of animosity, among our fellow-citizens. Our material interests, varied and progressive, demand our constant and united efforts. A sedulous and scrupulous care of the public credit, together with a wise and economical management of our government expenditures, should be maintained in order that labor may be lightly burdened, and that all persons may be protected in their rights to the fruits of their own industry. The time has come to enjoy the substantial benefits of reconciliation. As one people we have common interests. Let us encourage the harmony and generous rivalry among our own industries which will revive our languishing merchant marine, extend our commerce with foreign nations, assist our merchants, manufacturers and producers to develop our vast natural resources, and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people.

If elected I shall, with the Divine favor, labor with what ability I possess, to discharge my duties with fidelity, according to my convictions, and shall take care to protect and defend the Union, and to see that the laws be faithfully and equally executed in all parts of the country alike. I will assume the responsibility fully sensible of the fact that to administer rightly the functions of government is to discharge the most sacred duty that can devolve upon an American citizen.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,

To the Hon. JOHN W. STEVENSON, president of the convention; the Hon. JOHN P. STOCKTON, chairman, and others of the committee of the National Democratic convention.

The True Wife.

Oftentimes I have seen a tall ship glide by against the tide, as if drawn by an invisible tow-line with a hundred strong arms pulling it. Her sails unfurled, her streamers drooping, she had neither side-wheel nor stern-wheel; still she moved on, stately, in serene triumph, as with her own life. But I knew that on the other side of the ship, hidden beneath the great bulk that swam so majestically, there was a little toilsome steam tug, with a heart of fire and arms of iron, that was tugging it bravely on; and I knew that if the little steam tug untwined her arms and left the ship, it would wallow and roll away, and drift hither and thither, and go off with the effluent tide no man knows where; and so I have known more than one genius high-decked, full-freighted, wide-sailed, gay-pennoned, but for the bare toiling arm and brave warm heart of the faithful little wife that nestled close to him so that no wind or wave could part them, he would have gone down with the stream and been heard of no more.—*O. W. Holmes.*

An Hungarian exhibited in a phrenological museum two skulls of different proportions. "Whose is the large skull?" asked a spectator. "It belonged to the celebrated Attilla, king of the Huns." "And the small one?" "Also to Attilla, but when he was a child."

"No Fooling."

The other day a Detroit lawyer had a call to go into the country a few miles to attend a case on trial before a country squire, and while jogging leisurely along in his buggy he saw a man come running across the fields at the top of his speed. Directly behind him, and armed with a stout stick, was a woman, and it was a nip-and-tuck race to the fence. The man reached it first, however, and as he dropped on the highway-side he called out to the lawyer:

"Stranger, for heaven's sake, give me a lift down the road for half a mile!"

"What's the trouble here?" asked the lawyer.

"Wife and I have had another falling out!" was the reply, as the man rolled down a steep bank to the buggy.

The woman at this moment reached the fence, and as she was climbing over the lawyer inquired of the husband:

"Are you fooling or in earnest?"

"If you think I'm fooling, just wait a second!" gasped the woman, as she plunged down the bank, rolled over and over in the road and rose up with a big stone in each hand.

"Squat!" yelled the husband, as he circled around the horse, but the lawyer wasn't quick enough. One of the stones hit him in the back and the other grazed his ear and hit the horse, and five or six more were coming as he struck a trot and moved off, the husband hanging to the vehicle and running behind. When a safe distance away the lawyer halted and looked back. The woman stood in the middle of the road shaking both fists at him, and the husband wiped the beads of perspiration off his cheeks and chin and said:

"Stranger, Hanner and me never have any fooling. When she's good-natured I git one shirt a week and two meals a day. When she's mad one of us has got to light out, and I wish next time you come this way you'd tell me if there is anybody in Detroit who can make me a pair of wings.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The careworn and overworked find comfort and strength in Malt Bitters.

A child is in a Montreal hospital with fourteen fingers and two thumbs on each hand webbed together. A doctor has separated them and the child is expected to live.

Disease prevented and medical bills lessened by a timely use of Malt Bitters.

Gin Sling is the name of a Chinese student who has entered the freshman class at Yale college.

When you wake up in the night and hear the Baby crying, look out for danger—there's a rock ahead. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will assist you in safely passing this rock.

They have had a milk famine in London, when it sold at forty cents per gallon, wholesale.

Dr C. E. Shoemaker, the well-known aural surgeon of Reading, Pa., offers to send by mail, free of charge, a valuable little book on deafness and diseases of the ear—specially on running ear and catarrh, and their proper treatment—giving references and testimonials that will satisfy the most skeptical. Address as above.

Are You Not in Good Health?
If the Liver is the source of your trouble, you can find an absolute remedy in DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, the only vegetable cathartic which acts directly on the Liver. Cures all Bilious diseases. For Book address DR. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, New York.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days' Trial."

Norwich University Military College, Northfield, Vt., offers special advantages to young men desiring a scientific education. Circulars sent on application.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Correct your habits of crooked walking by using Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.
DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will speedily cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK

Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt..	07¼	@	09¼
Calves—Common to Extra State.....	04¼	@	08¼
Sheep.....	03¼	@	05¼
Lambs.....	04¼	@	06¼
Hogs—Live.....	05	@	05¼
Dressed.....	06¾	@	06¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy....	4 85	@	6 25
Western, good to fancy.....	4 80	@	7 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	1 03¼	@	1 04
No. 1 White.....	1 [illegible]	@	1 09
Rye—State.....	82	@	82
Barley—Two-Rowed State.....	63	@	65
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed.....	43	@	48
Southern Yellow.....	58	@	58
Oats—White State.....	40	@	46
Mixed Western.....	37	@	40
Hay—Prime to fancy.....	95	@	1 15
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt.....	95	@	1 05
Hops—State, 1879.....	26	@	34
Pork—Mess, new.....	14 40	@	14 60
Lard—City Steam.....	7 55	@	7 55
Petroleum—Crude 07	@07¾	Refined	09
Butter—State Creamery.....	21	@	26
Dairy.....	17	@	19
Western Imitation Creamery	18	@	20
Factory.....	14	@	18
Cheese—State Factory.....	08	@	10¾
Skims.....	04	@	06
Western.....	07	@	09¾
Eggs—State and Penn.....	15	@	16¾
Potatoes—State, bbl new.....	1 80	@	1 75

BUFFALO.

Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring..	5 50	@	6 00
Wheat—No. 1 Hard Duluth.....	1 25	@	1 25
Corn—No. 2 Western.....	43¼	@	43¼
Oats—State.....	41	@	42
Barley—Two-rowed State.....	65	@	70

BOSTON.

Beef Cattle—Live weight.....	05	@	07
Sheep.....	05	@	05¾
Hogs.....	05¼	@	05¾
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat....	7 00	@	8 75
Corn—Mixed and Yellow.....	53	@	56
Oats—Extra White.....	43	@	46
Rye—State.....	1 00	@	1 05
Wool—Washed Combing & Delains..	46	@	48
Unwashed. "	34	@	36

WATERTOWN (MASS) CATTLE MARKET

Beef Cattle—live weight.....	03	@	04¾
Sheep.....	03	@	06
Lambs.....	04	@	06¾
Hogs.....	05¾	@	06¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. good and fancy.....	5 25	@	6 00
Wheat—No. 2—Red.....	1 10¾	@	1 10¾
Rye—State—new.....	70	@	70
Corn—State Yellow.....	52	@	52
Oats—Mixed.....	35¾	@	36
Butter—Creamery extra.....	25	@	26
Cheese—New York Full Cream.....	10¾	@	10¾
Petroleum—Crude..... 06¾	@07¾	Refined	09¼

Dr BULL'S BABY SYRUP

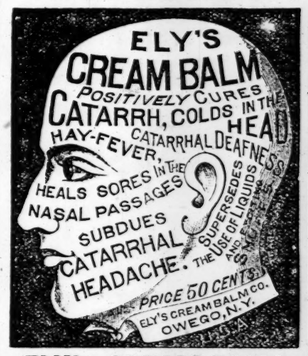
A Daring Young Lady Traveler.

There is no woman of our day, asserts the London *Saturday Review*, whose life has been richer in romantic incident or whose death has possessed a more tragic interest than that of Alexandrine Tinne. That a young, wealthy and beautiful girl, should give herself up deliberately to African travel is of itself an astonishing thing, that she should carry out her resolution as Miss Tinne did, with the constant purpose of bringing light to bear upon the "habitations of cruelty," is heroic. As a mere traveler she almost rivaled Speke and Cameron; and there is a facination in her story, in the passionate devotion she inspired in those who formed her escort, that belongs to her alone. She was murdered by two treacherous Touareg chiefs in Fezzan, south of Tripoli, in March, 1869 in the thirtieth year of her age. Miss Betham-Edwards, in her new book, "Six Life Studies of Famous Women," says:

A few days after her departure the murderous scheme was put into execution. Early in the morning a quarrel broke out—as it is supposed, intentionally—among the camel drivers, and, hearing the noise, the young mistress of the caravan hastily quitted her tent to see what she could do in the way of pacification. Her appearance was the signal agreed upon for the massacre. One Touareg first disabled her right hand by a saber thrust, in order to prevent her from using her revolver, then, with a rifle-ball in the breast, achieved his deadly work. The others rushed on to the slaughter. The three Dutch sailors, her sole European attendants, were next assassinated, and then the plundering of the rich caravan began. The faithful negroes, who adored their kind young mistress, were carried off with the spoil, and the bodies of the victims left unburied on the sands. Thus perished in the flower of her youth, one of the most enterprising lady travelers, and one of the most courageous women who ever lived.

A man digging clams, says the New Orleans *Picayune*, hardly knows whether he is fishing or engaged in agricultural pursuits.

HAY FEVER.



ELY'S CREAM BALM

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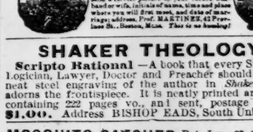

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